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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1894.

Booming,
Steadily Booming.

THE
TIMES

Grows Day by Day.
Watch It.

Sound Business Sense.
Not all the readers of a newspaper belong to a class of people, as many busy men purchase a penny paper because its matter, being more condensed, is more quickly read.—Printers' Ink.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.
It has almost come to be a political axiom in this country that, in "off years," the party in power suffers defeat at the polls. The popularity of this axiom may consist in the comfort it affords to the opposition; but there is also a certain degree of truth in it, founded on the well-recognized principle that an aggressive policy, set in motion by a party in power, always generates a proportionate degree of opposition, even within party limits. Counting on these general principles, borne out by experience, the party of opposition in national politics expects, on Tuesday, to be partially returned to power.

General political conditions, at least those growing out of the acts of the Democratic party, do not, however, favor this expected political revolution. Local conditions, State political quarrels, and minor influences of this sort may work against the Democratic cause, but otherwise there is no good reason for the belief, so energetically expressed in certain quarters, that there will be a Republican landslide this year.

Why should a popular verdict be returned against the party in power? It was commissioned by the people to perform a certain work which, through circumstances entirely beyond the control of the party majority in the popular branch of Congress, it was unable completely and satisfactorily to perform.

In 1890 a popular reaction against high tariffism set in. This reaction lasted until 1892, when it resulted in the return to power of the first time since the war of an administration Democratic in all its branches. Why should a popular opinion be reversed in 1894?

The Republican reply to this question is that the Democratic party has brought adversity upon the country, and that its policy is ruining industry. If this argument has any weight at all it is because it is a fiction more plausible than truth. It is at least as good an argument on the other side that hard times are the culmination of a long period of protective legislation, which the corrective legislation of the Democratic party has not had time to remedy.

On Tuesday the same old battle of the people against protected monopolies and trusts against the pretensions and the aggrandizement of the money power, will be fought. This battle, *The Times* hopes and believes, will be won by the people, because the cause of the people deserves to win. We see no reason why the people should reverse the verdict of 1890 and 1892. There is every reason why they should stand by that verdict, and strengthen the hands of the party in power for the purpose of carrying out reform legislation which can never be obtained from the party now in opposition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT HOME.
The importance of the interview of President Cleveland and the Commissioners of the District relative to the application of the civil service law to the municipal offices of the District of Columbia can hardly be overestimated. It may be regarded as foreshadowing a radical change in the policy governing appointments to District offices.

This policy has been in the past, and at present is, a sort of happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss affair. It was a question, not of right and justice, not of qualifications, not of local claims, but of "pull." The man with the most influence, whether he hailed from Bangtown or Meville, was always more certain of appointment than he who had resided here for years, and paid taxes on property.

It may be assumed that after the President issues his order placing the offices of the District government under the operation of the civil service act, the principle of home rule will obtain in the matter of appointments, and the applications of bona fide residents take precedence over those of outsiders. Under existing methods Congressmen have too frequently traded upon the official necessities of the District Commissioners, and in return for votes favorable to some measure of benefit to the District have managed to secure in some political dependent, for whom they were unable to provide otherwise, the detriment of some local applicant who under other conditions might have been successful.

Just as the principle of home rule, to which both political parties are pledged, should be exemplified at the Capital of the nation, so the municipal government of the city should be a model in every respect to others. If the merit system and all that goes with it is to dominate the public service, it surely ought to extend to the District of Columbia, which is under the immediate and exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. For this reason the mooted Presidential order will be an important link in the chain which cannot but strengthen the entire administration of public affairs.

Whatever enlarges and strengthens the operation of civil service reform tends, of course, to a better, purer, and more efficient administration of the public affairs. In this respect also, therefore, the innovation is desirable.

So far as the citizens of the District are concerned, they are heartily in sympathy with the change, as will be seen from the interviews which are published in our news columns this morning. They feel that they have all to gain, and nothing whatever to lose by it.

and the new order of things can not be inaugurated any too soon for them.

PEACE FOR HIS PEOPLE.

The first utterances of Russia's new ruler as such have awakened pleasurable emotions in Europe. They tend to give assurance that he does not harbor any purpose to reverse the policy of his father upon whom, by almost common consent, the cognomen of "preserver of Europe's peace" has been bestowed. Judging from his words he seems to appreciate fully the fact that empires grow more powerful by the victories of peace than by those of war.

One remark, however, that is said to have fallen from his lips recently, is calculated to give more satisfaction than his pledges of peace, because its tenor appeals to a common sympathy of all nations. Czar Nicholas is reported to have said:

"I am a pious Christian, but my belief in the Saviour does not entitle me to persecute others on account of their faith."

To all denunciations in Russia outside of the pale of the Greek Catholic Church these words must convey the blessed hope that in the future they will not be bounded by that schismatic, Pobledonostzeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod, the head of the Russian Church, and, under Alexander III, the most powerful, most persistent, and most pitiless persecutor of all not of his faith. To none, however, will they bring such comfort as to the Jews who, for years past, have suffered unspeakable misery.

Now the Jews in Russia have lain under the ban of hatred; what outrages have been heaped upon them, to what cruelties and tortures they have been subjected; how they have been beaten, robbed, murdered; how families have been torn asunder, ruthlessly, and without the shadow of an excuse; how they have been driven from home and country, and forced to seek shelter and sustenance among strangers—all this is recent history. In no country has its import been more fully understood than here, in the United States, where not only sympathy, but substantial aid has been given to the unfortunate, and where thousands of them have found a refuge.

It follows, therefore, that in no other country, probably, will the assurances of Nicholas II, conveyed in the sentence quoted above, cause more gratification—not merely among the Jews, but among all citizens. The traditional friendship of the United States and Russia has been unimpaired by any incident, save the absence with which our people have looked upon the senseless persecution of the Russian Jews. If, therefore, the new Czar's internal policy shall embrace the amelioration of the condition of this class of his subjects, it will only serve to still further tighten the bonds of amity between the two nations.

Not only the peace of Europe, but the peace of all his people Nicholas II will preserve if he trends the path which his words appear to indicate.

If this election goes Mr. Hill's way, it is not unlikely that he may have a chance to be even more interested in the election two years hence.

UNCLE SAM'S BOOM will still preside over the Senate; but will the Thomas Brackett boom preside over the House?

On the eve of this solemn contest, we adjure the voters of the Fourteenth Congressional district of New York to remember that Lemuel Eli Quigg promises to be in his seat every day, if elected.

CHICAGO is not entirely satisfied that Shelby Cullom's campaign law movement meets all Democratic requirements.

If Hill can win without the support of Cleveland, Tim Campbell is convinced that he can get there without the aid of the Queen's English.

Up to the time of going to press this morning J. Shump Fassett had made no campaign deal.

PAPA PLATT should hasten to see that all those Morton cheeks are washed before the returns begin to come in.

THE campaign trail, the campaign post, and the campaign candidate, these three—yet the greatest of these is the man who has a vote in a doubtful district.

AS the campaign mood rises toward the zenith, Miss Populist's widow is positively besieged by old-party serenaders.

A last resort Mr. Hill might send a bunch of forged notes to Mrs. Cleveland.

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NEWSY AND PERSONAL.

It is perfectly safe for the editor of the Springfield Republican to say now and here that the late Czar of Russia was made a coward by his father's assassination. But he wouldn't have said it to Alexander's face. And besides, was it true?

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is naturally not so big as Gov. Smith, of Texas.

Robert T. Smith, of Baltimore, was a temperance lecturer as far back as 1837, when "temperance" meant just that.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Monday, of all days of the week, is the least profitable for social entertainment or popular as a reception day. It is relegated to the housewife, who forgets, for a time at least, the club meetings, the pink or green luncheon that is to take place the following Thursday, or the coming lecture on physical culture or "How to be beautiful." But if she is worthy of her position as mistress of her luxurious household she sets aside Monday to have a talk with the trusty housekeeper, the laundrywoman, or the butler, or take charge herself of the household duties. Blue Monday, it may be, or even black Monday, but at such a time it is pleasant to have one's intimate friend to run in to soldier with that mysterious content of the soul that friendship which sweetens life.

As a rule society women take but little interest in politics, but in Washington for a fortnight past the result of the coming election has been a most important factor in the daily life of the election there will be a great influx of visitors and residents to the gay Capital.

Mrs. Eugene Hale and son, Chandler Hale, will return to their lovely home on Sixteenth street during the present week. The Senator will not come on to Washington until Congress convenes.

Mavroyev Boy, the Turkish Minister, who has been summoned to New London, Lenox, and Newport, will return this week.

Society will be much enlivened by the many festivities to be given by intimate friends here in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dismore, prominent society people of New York, who contemplate spending the greater part of the winter in Washington.

Miss F. M. Gibbon, daughter of Gen. Gibbon, has returned to her home, No. 912 Nineteenth street, from her summer outing spent in Maryland.

Walker Reese Smith, who is a "bon camarade" of New York clubmen as well as of Washington blues, is now at Tuxedo, one of the active participants in the golf games, which are the favorite pastime for the old-timers.

Gen. and Mrs. N. L. Jeffries have gone to Philadelphia on a short visit.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's handsome residence on Sixteenth street will be closed the greater part of this winter, as Mr. and Mrs. Cockran contemplate taking a trip abroad in January. Miss Helen Kirk, one of New York's most attractive belles, will accompany them and spend two months with them on the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay have returned to Spain to which country Mr. Barclay has been promoted as Secretary of the British Legation. Mr. Barclay was attached to the British Legation at Washington, where he was a great favorite in diplomatic circles and won as his bride the lovely Miss Dixie Chapman, a grand-daughter of John Jay.

The family of Senator Murphy, of New York, will soon return to the city and take possession of their beautiful home, No. 1701 K street.

One of the features of the driving these pleasant afternoons is the number of young ladies "in the saddle" who look like the very picture of a stylish pair of cobs. Among those who handle the reins with professional ease, and in companion's carriage, are "wood whips" are the Misses Patton, Miss Bonaparte, the Misses Lister, Mrs. Ward Thorne, Miss May Williams, the Misses Barney, and the Misses Rice.

One of the principal features in society, this week, will be the marriage of Miss Gertrude Rice to Mr. Duval on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Duval, at Epiphany Church, Dr. McKim, the pastor, officiating. There will be no bridesmaids, and the maid of honor is to be Miss Jane Gootie of Baltimore. The best man will be Mr. Edward Morse. The ushers are Dr. Ollie Darrall, Messrs. Creighton and Alphonso Rice, brothers of the bride, and Mr. Duval, a cousin of the groom. There will be no reception, and immediately after the ceremony the young couple will leave for the North. On their return to the city, they will reside at No. 605 G street, where they will be at home to their friends on Tuesday after, December 1st. Miss Rice is one of the most beautiful young ladies in Washington. She is a tall, graceful brunette. The best man will be a flint color. He will not doubt will make the assemblage of a great many of the most prominent people in society, of which she is a great favorite, not only for her beauty, but also for her charming personality.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jarney, with their two interesting daughters, have returned to the city for the winter and have taken possession of their delightful home on Rhode Island avenue, where they will be at home to their friends. The Jarneys have one of the most elegant as well as artistic homes in this city, and it is the rendezvous for the polite world.

Rev. Josiah Shinn, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Arkansas, spent Saturday in the city. Prof. Shinn is en route to Europe, and will visit Boston for the purpose of completing a history of that country.

Mr. Sydney Forrest, nephew of Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, has returned to Washington from his home in Ozark, Ark., where he has spent the summer.

H. S. Canfield, clerk of the document room of the House of Representatives, has returned to the city from his home in Indiana, and is at present stopping at the Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetmore entertained a large company of friends at what might be termed a "chrysanthemum progressive party" Saturday evening at the Buckingham. The parlors were beautifully decorated with that flower, and the ladies were all dressed in white chrysanthemum with jewelry and the plant of the same color. The ladies' first prize was an exquisite plant of white chrysanthemum with jewelry and the plant of the same color. The ladies' first prize was an exquisite plant of white chrysanthemum with jewelry and the plant of the same color.

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FIFTH OF A CENTURY.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church Celebrates the Twentieth Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. Dr. Dömer.

Palms and chrysanthemums graced the mammoth organ, the pulpit, side rails, windows, and interior walls of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church yesterday morning. A scroll composed of evergreens was conspicuously displayed above the space occupied by the choir bearing the words "Twentieth anniversary," and those who contributed the volume of rich melody that interspersed the exercises were almost hidden from view by the stately potted plants.

The occasion was, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. S. Dömer, and his discourse was a brief review of the history of the church since he took charge, and imparted a grateful acknowledgment of the great good the church had been enabled to accomplish in the years that are gone, never to be recalled.

He began by saying that he would not preach a regular sermon, referred gracefully to the floral decorations, which he accepted as a voluntary expression of the love and cordiality and good will of the congregation. His theme was the increase of the power of the church by the "lengthening of the cords and stretching of the stakes," and spoke of the increased and increasing responsibility which they, he and his people, incurred in common. He said the church is now fifty-one years of age, and in that term it had had two regular pastors, Dr. J. G. Butler, who served twenty-four years, and himself.

He and his congregation had been serving together for twenty years, and so far as he believed knew there had never been any hard feeling engendered on either side. Many of those who were here when he first came to the charge are here still. He was grateful, he said, for the large measure of God's blessing that had been bestowed upon him and his family and upon the people whom he so gladly served. He then made a tender reference to those who have passed away since he took charge, being the white vicariously affected by the memories awakened. Nearly 100 of the church membership and congregation, he announced, had gone before, and the record book of the church showed that the common place of sympathy. The congregation were then summoned to prayer, to everently express to the Divine Master their thanks for the example set in the lives of those hitherto summoned to rest. In the midst of these exercises, a lady present, Miss Susan, faintly thought she quickly recovered, and no interruption was occasioned. Miss Susan was recently bereaved.

The prayer being concluded, the choir sang an appropriate song, and the pastor proceeded. He named the many valuable auxiliaries now aiding the church, which did not neglect to look after the needs of the church, and the growth of the organization by increasing 500 members and 400 baptisms, spoke of the gratifying increase of the Sunday-school, the gradual augmentation of the fund for the maintenance of the church, and the growth of the church, and closed with an invocation for the further happiness and prosperity of all.

At the close of the service, an offering of St. Paul's, a fact to which the pastor referred. The choir, which is composed of Miss Ethna Doe, soprano; Miss Blanche Yessell, alto; Jacob Schuler, tenor; and Mrs. J. H. Jones, with Prof. James Canfield as organist, rendered Holden's "Jubilate" at the opening, and as offertory Schuler's "Te Deum."

The Junior League of the Lutheran Society of Christian Endeavor held a meeting in continuation of the services at 3:30 p. m.; the senior society a meeting at 6:30, and at 7:30 an anniversary conference and social gathering. The members of the church will give a reception at Armory Hall, on G street northwest, next Tuesday evening, to which all are cordially invited. In the afternoon, however, though addresses may be expected. There will be a collation at the close.

GEN. BOOTH'S COMING.
The Distinguished Salvationist Will Arrive This Afternoon.

Gen. William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, with his party will arrive this afternoon at 1:42, at the Pennsylvania railway station, and will be greeted most heartily by his friends and followers. Gen. Booth rested in Philadelphia over Sunday after his great meetings in the Academy of Music Friday and Saturday night, which were attended by the flower of the city, and will leave at 10:30 this morning for Washington.

Col. Lawley, of London, a remarkable singer as well as speaker, staff captain, and who speaks and sings in five languages, Gen. Booth's private secretary, and Capt. Taylor, of the Evans Army, are the English officials who will come with Gen. Booth.

Dr. J. Van der, Wood, Adj. Sammons, and Adj. and Mrs. Dunham, of the American staff, are already here, and have been holding enthusiastic meetings in the Salvation Army Hall, 330 Pennsylvania avenue, Saturday evening and all day Sunday. Commander Balfour Smith, Gen. Booth's son, now an ensign in the British army, and the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, will, of course, be the most prominent man in the escort of American officials.

Bandmaster Tumbley, the remarkable leader of the National Staff Band, who is a fine musician and manager, and knows how to direct a first-class band, will lead the individual players, bringing the crack band of the army from headquarters.

At the railway station Gen. Booth will be met by a committee composed of Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. Dr. L. Wilson, W. Rev. Woodward, and Mr. Henry Macfarland. Rev. Dr. Newman will be in charge of the Auxiliary League, composed of Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. Dr. L. Wilson, W. Rev. Woodward, and Mr. Henry Macfarland. Rev. Dr. Newman will be in charge of the Auxiliary League, composed of Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. Dr. L. Wilson, W. Rev. Woodward, and Mr. Henry Macfarland.

But his own officers, who are all devoted to their cause, will give him an enthusiastic welcome to their own characteristic sort, with music by the national staff band.

Afterwards, Gen. Booth will meet the leading clergymen and laymen, and will confer with them on the program of his visit. He will then proceed to the headquarters of the national staff band and the other officers who will be in procession through the streets.

In the evening, Gen. Booth will give a public meeting at the Convention Hall, where he will address the people. He will arrive there about the time the doors are opened at 7:30, and everything may be in readiness for a prompt opening of the meeting at 8 o'clock. Up to that time seats will be reserved on the 25-cent tickets, which will continue on sale at Dooly's to-day after that hour, but not after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court (retired), will introduce Gen. Booth to the city. Gen. Booth will all speak on the "Hardest England," a social problem, and other Salvation Army work. Gen. Booth will also utilize his officers and his band to add to the interest.

The members of the Auxiliary League in Washington, which now includes a number of prominent clergymen and laymen, hope to have a number of accessions as the result of Gen. Booth's visit. Secretary W. Rehn will be glad to take new names of those who want to assist the army by their standings, and by paying \$5 a year for its publications.

LIFE SIZE Bust of Gen. Sheridan.
A life size bust of Gen. Philip Sheridan is attracting considerable attention this week at Veechhoff's gallery. It is the last piece painted by the late Charles S. Hein, of this city, regarded now as one of the best portrait paintings of his time. The picture, adorned the walls of Corcoran Art Gallery for a while, and a brother of the dead general, Gen. M. C. Sheridan, pronounced it the best picture ever made. It is very probable that the picture will be purchased for the art gallery of the War Department.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS
Alike will want Wednesday's Times. It will contain the best and most complete story of the battle of the ballots fought the day before; told precisely, accurately and comprehensively, and without bias. The incomparable service of the Associated Press, supplemented by *The Times'* own corps of special correspondents, will enable it to present to the people of Washington on Wednesday morning a clearer idea of the situation than can any other paper. *The Times* is only 1 cent.

CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL SITE

Commissioners Contemplating Early Action in the Matter.

IMPRESSED WITH THE URGENCY

It is to Accommodate Smallpox Cases—Health Officer Woodward's Idea—All Grades of Infectious Diseases to Be Treated in One Building—Effort to Select a Site.

It is confidently believed that the District Commissioners are contemplating the early selection of a site for a contagious hospital. The recent appearance of smallpox in the city, which at one time threatened to become epidemic, has impressed the Commissioners with the necessity for a refuge where persons afflicted with the horrible malady may be treated.

The proposed new hospital is to accommodate smallpox cases, but whether it will be an independent institution, separate and distinct from that where milder contagious will be treated, is, of course, a matter of conjecture as yet.

Health Officer Woodward believes an institution may be so arranged as to occupy one site and yet provide with the necessary quarters for all grades of infectious diseases. He was not formulating a plan for such an institution when talking with *The Times*, but his idea, rapidly expressed, was that it is quite possible to arrange a building or a collection of buildings with pavilion connections, where the worst form of contagion may be kept entirely separate from the milder types, and without the slightest danger of communicating the disease.

He would have one part of the building arranged for the reception of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, and whooping cough, for example, while another portion would be isolated for patients afflicted with yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, and the plague. The doctor thought it entirely feasible to have such of these diseases kept separate from the others without a possibility of spreading either contagion.

When President Ross, of the board of Commissioners, was approached upon the subject he was non-committal, as was also, Commissioner Powell. The latter said, however, that when the local government is ready to locate the hospital it will be done, and done irreversibly. It is not time, he said, to debate the intentions of the board; that nothing will be made public in advance of a decision being reached.

The proposition for the establishment of a contagious hospital in the District was advanced several years ago by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins. She had the support of a number of the leading citizens of both sexes. The idea was to construct a pavilion at the Children's Hospital, where children only attacked by such infectious diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria could be taken and properly cared for during the period of their illness. The project took definite shape in the organization of the "Daisy Chain Guild," a society still in existence, and composed of the few people from all classes. The guild started with but four members, but it rapidly increased, and now numbers more than 100. Its rolls total 300 names, among the number being the granddaughters of ex-President Harrison and the eldest daughter of President Cleveland.

The board of officers is composed as follows: President, Mrs. Levi P. Morton; first vice-president, Mrs. Joseph Holston; second vice-president, James H. Watson; treasurer, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins; directors, Messdames J. Hubley Austin, Charles Bann, R. R. Pitt, William H. Hoke, Miss Lena P. Morton, J. S. Jennings, H. Sidney Everett, Benjamin Fendall, Archibald Hopkins, E. F. Biggs, and Dr. Henry C. Yarrow.

The purpose of the society was and is to make the hospital the best of its kind for the country, to which an child, for pay or free of charge, white and black, may be admitted. The aim is a worthy one, and, under the efficient management and care of Mrs. Hopkins and her able assistants, a start has been made in the matter of a permanent fund that is highly encouraging. From the initial fund of \$10,000, which is annually augmented by \$500 from interest alone, the fund of \$500 each the fund has received its annual maintenance and has steadily grown until there is now invested in bonds of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and of the American Security and Trust Company and otherwise an aggregate of \$10,000, which is annually augmented by \$500 from interest alone, the fund of \$500 each the fund has received its annual maintenance and has steadily grown until there is now invested in bonds of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and of the American Security and Trust Company and otherwise an aggregate of \$10,000, which is annually augmented by \$500 from interest alone, the fund of \$500 each the fund has received its annual maintenance and has steadily grown until there is now invested in bonds of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and of the American Security and Trust Company and otherwise an aggregate of \$10,000, which is annually 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